

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 31, 1909.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-ninth annual general
Conference of the Church of Jesus
Christ of Latter-day Saints will as-
semble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake
City, on Sunday, April 4, 1909, at 10
o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the
officers and members is hereby re-
quested.

A general Priesthood meeting will be
held in the Tabernacle on Monday,
April 5, beginning at 6 o'clock p. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
First Presidency.

DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The semi-annual conference of the
Deseret Sunday School union will con-
vene at the Tabernacle, Sunday even-
ing, April 4, 1909, at 7 o'clock. All in-
vited.

A special meeting of the stake super-
intendents will be held at room 301 L.
D. S. college building, Monday, April 5,
at 8:15 a. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
DAVID O'KAY,
General Superintendency.

RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The April Conference of the Relief
Society will be held in the Salt Lake
City Assembly Hall, Friday and
Saturday, April 2 and 3, 1909; meetings
commencing at 10 a. m. and at 2 p. m.
Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, an
officers' meeting will be held in the
fourteenth ward, at which all stake
officers of the society, who can, are ex-
pected to be present.

Saturday afternoon at 2 will be the
closing meeting of the conference. It is
desired that there should be a repre-
sentation from every stake organiza-
tion and a large attendance of mem-
bers.

The General Authorities of the
Church, and officers and members of
the Y. L. M. I. A. and Primary associa-
tions are cordially invited to be present
at the conference meetings in the As-
sembly Hall.

BATHSHEBA W. SMITH,
General President.
IDA SMOOT DUSENBERRY,
Counselor.

UNDER GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

To some of our friends the Gothen-
burg system of saloon regulation is the
very acme of perfection. They can
think of nothing better. It is a case of
distance lending enchantment to the
view. They know nothing of the sys-
tem, and therefore believe they are
fully qualified to sing its praise.

We recognize that it has been a good
thing for the cities in which it has
been put in force, but, as we remarked
the other day, the earnest and per-
sistent labors of the various temperance
organizations must be given credit for
many of the good results obtained.
The following letter from Elder Charles
P. Anderson, who writes from Gothen-
burg, Sweden, under date of March 16,
is pertinent to the discussion of the
liquor traffic:

"The Elders in this conference feel
thankful for the 'News.' They wait for
it and are very eager to read its pages.
It is like a letter from home. We ad-
mire the noble stand it has taken in
regard to Prohibition, and hope that it
may prevail. It is just what Utah
needs, and what is good for Utah, is
good for every State and Territory of
the Union and the whole world."

"We have an excellent opportunity to
see the evil effects of the liquor curse
in this land. It is the cause of more
unhappy homes, poverty, suicides and
crime than all other causes combined."

"The Blue Ribbon Society" here is
doing all in its power to stem the tide
of the liquor evil. Some one of their
number have painted a sad, but im-
pressive picture in a conspicuous place
upon the Seaman's Home of this city.
The passer-by can read it, not in many
words, but in picture language which
can be understood by all. It is the
wife of the drunkard standing in the
door with an infant in her arms, and
two little tots holding to her skirts.
She has a sad expression depicted on
her countenance, before her on the
stone steps lies the prostrate form
of her husband, with a broken bottle
in his hand, and too drunk to speak
or arise. In the upper corner of the
picture we read these words: 'Wynada
de, dykkyde till hjalp.' (Hasten to help
the unfortunate.) Under the picture
the word, 'Aldningsufton.' (Pay-day
even). This picture tells the sad story
in many a home."

The Gothenburg system is about as
good a regulation system as there is
anywhere. If it fails to eliminate
drunkenness with all its misery, no
other regulation system can be ex-
pected to do that. Prohibition backed by
an enlightened strong sentiment is
needed.

RETURN OF A HERO.

News was flashed over the wires a
few days ago that Lieutenant Shack-
leton of the British navy had reached
within 111 miles of the South Pole.
This must be considered a wonderful
achievement, in view of the fact that
the Antarctic region offers greater
difficulties to overcome than the Arctic,
and that the explorers of the North
have done no better. Members of the
expedition have expressed the view that

future explorers there must be pro-
vided with larger supplies of food and
be prepared for hard work under many
difficulties, because there is no doubt
that the South Pole is situated on a
high plateau and that the coldest and
stormiest weather in the world prevails
there, there being 70 deg. of frost under
the very mildest conditions.

In 1774 the first parallel of south lati-
tude was crossed by Captain Cook in
longitude 194 degrees 54 minutes west,
and on that voyage the Southern seas
were traversed to such an extent as to
show that if any continent existed it
must be considerably within the Ant-
arctic circle. In 1823 Weddell sailed
about three degrees further to the
southward, but did not sight the coast.
In 1841 Sir James Ross discovered Vic-
toria land and some adjacent islands,
traced the coast line for 500 miles to
the ice wall until barred by a mighty
wall of ice which forced further pro-
gress, but which he skirted for 300
miles eastward and westward. In 1863
Wilkes observed land in latitude 70 de-
grees, longitude 166 degrees west, and
in 1881, almost simultaneously with
d'Urville, discovered that part of the
continent now known as Wilkes land.
In 1895 Horschgreink landed on Posse-
sson island and was the first to tread
the shore of the great southern con-
tinent, at Cape Andrew. He returned
with a valuable collection of notes on
the flora and fauna of those regions.
Shackleton's expedition sailed from
England in 1907, and on the 8th of
January, this year, he reached latitude
88 degrees 23 minutes south, longitude
162 east.

From a practical point of view polar
expeditions may be a waste of effort
and capital. To the man who looks
upon everything from a utilitarian
point of view, men like Peary and
Shackleton may be fools. But the
scientists regard their efforts differ-
ently. Such explorers are heroes in the
true sense of the word, though their
battles have only been waged
against adverse natural forces in the
interest of discoveries.

ALCOHOLISM.

The Wisconsin Farmer believes that
self-interest and the necessity for de-
fense against the effects of drunken-
ness among its citizens "will soon
compel the government aside from all
suggestions of humanity, to take a
stand against the traffic which pro-
duces a deteriorated manhood, in-
sanity, pauperism, crime, and death."

The defenses to be adopted are then
outlined as follows:
1. Total abstinence is the Ulyssian
flower which dispels the modern
Circe of her infernal spell. It will
save our boys and young men from
being converted into beasts.
2. Many perished for lack of knowl-
edge. Scientific education in the pub-
lic schools on the subject of temperance
is the duty of the state.
3. The enforcement of all existing
temperance laws by every honorable
means.
4. Constitutional prohibition of the
manufacture and traffic in all alcoholic
liquors.

The reference to Ulysses and Circe
may require elucidation. When Homer
was early, perhaps, at 1600 B. C., sang
in his Odyssey of a fair enchantress,
Circe, he said that her palace, in spite
of all its fine appointments, was really
"a sensual sty;" and that those who
gauffed her cups were speedily trans-
formed into beasts. But so perfect
were they in their misery that they
could not perceive "their foul dis-
figurement."

So it is with the drunkard. He
becomes oblivious to personal danger,
and does not sense the indignities
heaped upon him by the law or by
public opinion. "The worm dieth not,"
the dementia does not leave him, the
fire is not quenched, till he forgets
all, loses all.

From a recent medical authority we
note that physiology describes
alcohol as an irritant, blistering the
living tissues; an astringent, contract-
ing and hardening the parts which it
touches; a solvent, destroying the vital
tissues; a narcotic, often producing
the last long sleep. Alcohol is needed,
no doubt, for some mechanical and
medicinal purposes. So is strychnine.
Let the sale of one be as carefully
restricted as that of the other.

MR. TAFT ON THE TARIFF.

The dispatches state that President
Taft strongly favors a reduction of the
tariff on all the plain necessities of liv-
ing.

In this no one whose chief interest
is the general welfare can disagree with
the President. To relieve the average
family of the burden of heavy taxation
would be wise statesmanship and true
national economy.

The following statement comes over
the wires:

"The Payne bill repeatedly has been
attacked in the house debate as impos-
ing too heavy a burden on the poor
and as favoring the richer classes. The
impression created by such talk has not
been gratifying to the administration.
The president has no information in
support of such a charge."

The Payne bill, as reported, does not
tax coffee, but it puts a tax on tea of
a and 9 cents a pound. It lets the sugar
tax of nearly two cents per pound stand.
These may be the facts upon
which the bill is attacked, because in
the case of both tea and sugar, the poor
man pays quite as much in taxes as
does the millionaire, since each con-
sumes about the same amount of tea
and sugar.

The same dispatch asserts that Presi-
dent Taft is known to be strongly op-
posed to the proposed tax on tea. It is
stated that this tax would yield about
\$5,000,000 annually. The president cel-
ebrates this amount could be made up
by an excise tax on the dividends of
corporations or by some method of
stamp taxation. He does not believe
the burden of raising this additional
\$5,000,000 should be placed upon the
rank and file of consumers. The presi-
dent also is said to believe that the
ways and means committee of the
House will not insist upon the coun-
ter-vailing duty proposed on coffee.

This much may be said in favor of
the tax on tea—that it would diminish
the use of this deleterious beverage;
and that it would yield a permanent
revenue. The consumer also would
know that he is paying it—a condition
that might stimulate the American

lover to take more interest in what
Congress does with his money.

It has been shown, from the figures
of the Treasury department, that a
ten-cent tax on 1,000,000,000 pounds of
coffee would produce \$100,000,000; that a
25-cent-a-pound tax on 115,000,000 pounds
of tea would produce \$28,750,000; and
that a tax of 74 cents a pound on
5,200,000 pounds of sugar would pro-
duce \$3,848,000, or in all \$137,548,000—
enough to pay our way—unless
people diminished their use of tea, cof-
fee and sugar.

By placing these high taxes, however,
on articles that might be considered
luxuries, we should be taking articles
that have become necessities to a large
majority of Americans. This tax would
mean \$30 to be paid each year by the
average American family, and prac-
tically as much to be paid by the poor
as by the wealthy family. That is not
so much, to be sure, as the average
family is now paying, but since the
present tax is paid in the higher prices
of a variety of articles whose normal
price is not known to the purchaser,
the taxpayer does not feel so heavily
the brunt of the tax as he would were
the present prices of articles of daily
use to be sharply raised.

The army, the navy, the pensions, the
military academy, now cost \$24,742,301.
This vast war expenditure, to say noth-
ing of all the other expenses of the
nation, must be raised somehow, and
we are decidedly of the opinion that
the President is right in preferring a
tax on the earnings of wealth rather
than an additional burden on the food
of the poor.

LOVE IS BLIND.

Archdeacon Emery, whose daughter
married a Japanese and renounced
her rights as a native-born American
woman, to become a subject to the
Mikado, as the dispatches say, tender-
ed his resignation as president of the
missionary field in which he has labored
for many years, owing to the dis-
grace that has come to him through
his daughter's mesalliance. The
gentleman cannot be aware of the fact
that marriages between Orientals and
Occidentals are not uncommon. Many
Japanese men have German and
French wives, and many Americans
have Japanese wives. One of the
leading Japanese statesmen has as his
wife a member of the highest Ger-
man aristocracy. The marriage of
Chinese officers and scholars to Con-
tinental women excites no comment,
generally. Intermarriages of this
kind, between different races, should
not be encouraged for obvious reasons.
But they do occur, and sometimes in
the most aristocratic families.

"MINNEPAUL."

St. Paul and Minneapolis have the
ambition of merging into one big city.
The appointment of a legislative com-
mission has been authorized to draw
up a plan to be presented to the Le-
gislature or 1911 for carrying the con-
solidation into effect. What the local
reasons for the merger may be, is not
entirely clear. It is generally believed
that a desire to have a big city is at
the foundation of it. By the union the
greater Minneapolis, or the greater St.
Paul, would have a population of
about 400,000. The rivalry between
the two neighbors would cease, and
that, perhaps, the chief advantage
of the proposed arrangement. The
two communities are not homoge-
neous. One is a railroad center; the
other is a milling center. Racially they
are different. St. Paul having a
considerable population of Irish ex-
traction while in Minneapolis the for-
eign-born population is practically all
Scandinavian. The cities stand apart,
with a rather sparsely settled region
between them, traversed in about half
an hour by the Twin City Interurban.
The question of a name for the greater
city is puzzling the Springfield Re-
publican. In the opinion of that pa-
per it would be atrocious to hyphenate
the old names and call it the city of
Minneapolis-St. Paul.

To air one's troubles usually infects
the air.

March went out as meek as Mary's
little lamb.

An honest revision is the noblest
work of Congress.

Rome will give Colonel Roosevelt a
preconsecrated reception.

King Peter is changing the name of
his children, by Karageorgevitch.

Most of the streets look as though
they were paved with good resolu-
tions.

Had Lieutenant Shackleton found the
south pole, would he have brought it
north?

The man who "lives in the clouds"
kicks as hard as anybody at rainy
weather.

Several city officials want their salar-
ies raised. First let them earn what
they get.

If every one got what he thinks he
deserves there would be very little left
for the rest.

Thus far the Payne bill has not been
able to extract one tariff tooth by the
painless process.

The only place where a cook can be
induced to stay is in an advertising
picture in a magazine.

Crazy Snake must have had a lot of
tatters and several buttons to make
the great noise he did.

The tornado always sweeps its own
path without waiting for a notice from
the supervisor of streets.

The man who writes the songs of a
people simply isn't in it with the man
who writes their tariff laws.

When the assessor comes around a
man always values his life much higher
than he does his property.

"How old is Ann?" "What is a Dem-
ocrat?" are the easiest questions in the

world to answer compared with, "What
is a reasonable profit?"

Any public official wishing to be
"whitewashed" might compromise by
taking a bath in the Warm Springs.

A steam shovel on the Panama canal
has made a new record for excavating.
As the Irishman said: "Ye're good at
working, but ye're no good at voting."

President Taft says that United
States judgeships are no part of sena-
torial patronage. What an old fogy
idea! The President must believe that
the judgeship should seek the man.

Salt Lake now has two daily papers,
not counting Mr. Reiser's Bulletin, each
with the largest circulation. Those who
doubt the accuracy of this statement
are respectfully referred to "expert"
testimony.

Representative McCall of Massachu-
setts has introduced a resolution for
the granting of independence to the
Philippines, making them neutral ter-
ritory. In this he dreams dreams and
sees visions, thereby combining in his
own person the qualities of both the
young men and of the old.

PUNISHMENT FOR KIDNAPERS.

Springfield Republican.
The Sharon (Pa.) kidnapping case has
been followed with intense interest all
over the country, as such cases always
are, and the wit of most of such state
Legislatures as are still in session is
being taxed to devise punishments
likely to have greater deterrent effect
than any now existing. It is pro-
posed in one of these bodies to impose
imprisonment extending to 50 years; in
another life imprisonment; and in an-
other the death penalty, while a cor-
respondent of the New York Evening
Post goes back to early Biblical history
for instruction and suggests
neither death nor imprisonment, but
the branding of the letter K low upon
the forehead of the convicted kidnaper
and turning him loose to make his
way in human society as best he can.
This, he says, would be worse than
a bodily mark, as the offender would
worse than a living death within the
protecting walls of a prison.

MINERS ADOPT PEACE POLICY.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The public will commend the judg-
ment of the anthracite miners who
now propose to continue work on their
present terms after the expiration of
their agreement, rather than strike to
enforce demands for further conces-
sions. They do not intend by this act
to surrender any of their contentions,
but merely to continue at work while
their differences are being negotiated.
Any other policy would have been
suicidal.
The agreement of 1903, reaffirmed in
1906, and now about to expire, embod-
ies principles which appeal to the
great consuming public as fair to the
miners and not onerous to the opera-
tors. The employers are willing to
renew this agreement, the union does
not desire to precipitate a strike of
probably long duration, and every con-
sideration of public welfare demands
peace.

"VIOLET PART" OF PRESIDENCY.

San Francisco Argonaut.
Somebody has called the relation of
the wife of the President to the official
life of Washington a "violet part." The
phrase is happily chosen, and the more
"violet" she makes it the more approved
and liked the wife of the President is
likely to be. Mrs. Roosevelt has per-
fectly illustrated the character of a
well-bred and well-mannered woman
in the White House. There are widely
differing estimates of her husband;
there is but one opinion about Mrs.
Roosevelt. In her seven years in the
White House it is not recorded that
she was ever guilty of an indiscrete
or a tactless act. In matters per-
taining to the Roosevelt family life or
to her circle of private friends her au-
thority was absolute, but in the gen-
eral hospitalities of the White House,
in everything relating directly or in-
directly to official or public interest,
she yields with perfect grace, taking
with dignity the part assigned her.

JUST FOR FUN

No Occasion.

Philanthropist—Have you any sym-
pathy for the unemployed, Colonel?
Politician—I don't know any unem-
ployed, sir. Every man of my ac-
quaintance has been working hard for
the last two or three weeks trying to
land a job in Washington.—Chicago
Tribune.

The Friend—Your husband is the
funniest man I ever heard of on the
vaudeville stage. He amuses every-
body, doesn't he?
The Wife—He does not. He can't
amuse the baby for five minutes.—
Cleveland Leader.

The Angler—Is this public water, my
man.
The Inhabitant—Ay.
The Angler—Then it won't be a crime
if I land a fish here.
The Inhabitant—No; it's a miracle.
—Judge.

A well known senator was asked why
some politicians were always making
such a howl about the preservation of
our forests.

"Oh," he replied, "they probably
never know just when they may have
to take to the woods."—Success.

"How many people work in your of-
fice?" asked the curious member of the
group in the smoker, addressing the
prosperous looking elderly man.

"Oh," said the elderly man, getting
up and throwing away his cigar, "I
should say, at a rough guess, about
two-thirds of them."—Detroit News.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

THREE NIGHTS, COMMENCING
THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

Mr. Chas. B. Hanford

Presenting

Thursday, night, Saturday matinee.
"The Winter's Tale."
Friday night, "Othello."
Saturday night, "Much Ado About
Nothing."

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Thursday Night, April 1st,
Special Attraction,
First Authentic Pictures and Lec-
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MESSINA EARTHQUAKE

By Warren E. Gilbert.
Under the auspices of the Knights of
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Prices, 20c, 75c, \$1.00. Seat sale opens
Tuesday morning.

Next week, Madeline Lucette Riley's
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All Kinds of Garden Tools at Z. C. M. I.

Every requisite for making your lot look neat and clean. Splendid variety of forks, rakes, hoes, shovels, garden barrows, pruning saws, shears, screen wire, chicken wire, in fact, everything you need for making your lot pleasant and inviting.

Buy a Pennsylvania Lawn Mower

It is the best lawn mower on the market—the only mower that has the miniature sharpening apparatus—so simple a woman or child can operate it.

RUBBER HOSE, splendid line, ranging in price from, per foot..... 8c up

COTTON HOSE, high grade hose that wears splendidly, per foot..... 10c and 11c

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A Paroxysm of Political Purity

By Burl Armstrong.

Played by a Company of Genuine Reformers Under the Direction of L. A. Culmer.

Fight in the Dark; Men in Directoire Gowns; Great Newspaper Scene.

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Evening Prices, 25c to \$1.50; stalls, \$2.00.

Only a few seats left

BOTH PHONES 3559

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MISS HELEN GRANTLEY IN ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S "NEVER NEVER LAND."

Leo Fuller, Farrell Taylor & Co. W. E. White, George Austin Moore, The Kinodrome, Orpheum Orchestra.

Matinee—15c, 25c, 50c; Box seats 75c. Evening—25c, 50c, 75c; Box seat, \$1.

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WILLARD MACK-MARY HALL, And Associate Players Present

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Prices—15c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinee, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 50c.

Next Attraction—Arthur Canningham, the Irish actor-singer, in Joseph Murphy's famous play "Kerry Gow."

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TONIGHT, Walter Arington presents the powerful drama of western life by Hal Reid.

At Cripple Creek

Everything new; production carried complete. Just as presented 10 nights in New York, 20 nights in Chicago, 3 solid weeks in Boston, 4 solid weeks in Philadelphia.

Regular Prices. Curtain at 8:30.

LYRIC

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THE WISE MAN'S RING. (A picture novel story dealing with ORIENTAL life and customs.)

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THE FOUR SEVENTEENTHS. (An artistic comedy.)

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For the past few years this specialty shop has answered the demands of a discriminating public. Wearers of good clothes when in quest of something well, unusual, different, need no plot to direct them to The Charlton Shop. THEY KNOW.

Special Price. \$25.00 Suits.

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Another Lesson. Our line of beautiful white linen tailored waists; deep shoulder tuck; side facings and cuff trimmings of pearl buttons, French back.

You are not limited to this style. You will be surrounded with a collection of many pretty ideas that you can buy for a very modest amount, waists that are worth considerably more than we ask for them.

Dutch collars, 25c to 75c. Jabots, 35c to \$1.00.

Belts, 75c up.

\$5.00

These silk petticoats are really \$8.50 values. But as a special inducement to our friends we offer them for \$5.00.

We can take care of all your wants quickly now. Don't wait till the Easter rush to get your gown.

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Will bring thousands of visitors to Salt Lake, many of whom will be prospective investors. The best way to improve the value of property on Main Street and West Temple and the cross streets is to light them up well at night under our SPECIAL STREET LAMP POST PROPOSITION.

Let our representative see you in regard to this.

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BEATS THEM ALL.

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